

INVENTORY.¹

46951 and 46952.

From Algiers, Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut. Received January 2, 1919. Quoted notes by Dr. Trabut.

46951. BETA VULGARIS L. Chenopodiaceæ. **Beet.**

"Variety *perennis*. The leaves may be eaten like spinach. It grows spontaneously in the north part of Africa."

46952. PHALARIS TRUNCATA GUSS. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

"For winter forage."

A perennial about 2 feet high, found in the Mediterranean region. The flowers are borne in a dense spike, resembling timothy. (Adapted from *Pereira Flora de Portugal*, p. 69.)

46953 and 46954. ORYZA SATIVA L. Poaceæ. **Rice.**

From Manchuria. Presented by Mr. A. A. Williamson, American consul at Dairen. Received January 3, 1919.

"Seeds of two varieties of dry or upland rice, received from the South Manchuria Railway Company and which were grown at the company's experiment station at Kungchuling. These two varieties are said to have given the best results yet obtained at that place, which lies about 400 miles north of Dairen in latitude between the 43d and 44th degrees, about on a line with Concord, N. H." (*Williamson*.)

46953. "A superior spring form of beardless dry-land rice (*chang ch'un wu mang liu tao*)."

46954. "A large-grained variety of dry-land rice bearded with deciduous awns (*tai ch'ing mao liu tao*)."

46955. PHALARIS COERULESCENS Desf. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

From Algiers, Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut. Received January 3, 1919.

"Seeds of a good forage grass. Our sheep, in summer time, know how to find the subterranean bulbous parts in the ground and live on them when all other vegetation is dried up." (*Trabut*.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 22961.

¹ All introductions consist of seeds unless otherwise noted.

It should be understood that the varietal names of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plants used in these inventories are those which the material bore when received by this office; and further, that the printing of such names here does not constitute their official publication and adoption in this country. As the different varieties are studied, their identity fully established, their entrance into the American trade forecast, and the use of varietal names for them in American literature becomes necessary, the foreign varietal designations appearing in these inventories will in many cases undoubtedly be changed by the specialists interested in the various groups of plants and the forms of the names brought into harmony with recognized American codes of nomenclature.